

FOREIGN GOSSIP.

A curious marriage custom is recorded by Dr. Post as existing in southern India among some of the more primitive non-Aryan tribes. This consists of wedding a girl to a plant, a tree, an animal, or even to an inanimate object, the notion being that any ill luck which may follow an actual marriage may be averted by a union of this kind.

An elevator is being constructed at the house of commons in order that late visitors may be saved the trouble and inconvenience of having to ascend the eight flights of steps which lead to the ladies' gallery. This improvement, of which the need was pointed out years and years ago, will be found a great boon by elderly ladies, who have always found the stairs very trying.

Emperor Alexander has freed the Kalmycks of Astrakhan from serfdom. These roving people are Buddhists, and they number 150,000 souls. When the other Russian serfs were freed, in 1861, the Kalmycks were not permitted to leave the results of that proclamation, for it was thought that so wild a people would abuse the privileges.

Robert Braybrooke, bishop of London, who died in 1404, was taken from his tomb after the great fire of 1566, after having been buried for 262 years. Notwithstanding this, his remains were found to be perfectly fresh and unshrunk. His hair had grown more than a yard in length, and had a natural, lifelike luster. The workmen, who believed it a case of vampirism, fled in terror from the scene, and some others had to be hired to complete the removal.

Experiments with malleable cast iron by the admiralty of Sebastopol, Russia, have been successful. A trial bar, heated to red heat, was folded and refolded several times in succession, and at the end only one scarcely perceptible crack showed. Another bar that was folded cold under hydraulic pressure, broke after taking a persistent curve. A third bar, heated to cherry red, could be forged and lengthened into strips. Its tensile strength was almost equal to that of ordinary Siemens-Martin steel.

Bohemia was overrun, devastated and conquered by the Germans in 1920, and there is still extant among her people a feeling that the insolent oppression of the victors has been continued until the present day. This ferment among the Czechs has hitherto been kept in check by the Austrian government, but the task is becoming more difficult, and a serious outbreak is among the possibilities. The two nationalities have never assimilated, and their enforced close relations must be productive of continued friction.

In 1891, 1,368 persons were killed on railways in the British Isles, according to the report of the British board of trade. Of these only 103 were passengers, and more than 400 were persons neither passengers nor employees, the number including the drivers and conductors. The total number of passenger tickets, was 845,463,608, which is 27,919,622 more than in 1890. Accurate returns of trips on season tickets would swell this list. But on the basis of these figures, the proportion of passengers killed during the year was one in 8,308,285, and the proportion of injured one in 424,481.

Street cars in Bombay are mostly of American manufacture, and the promoters of the street-car lines are Americans. When it was proposed, not many years ago, to start such lines, Europeans prophesied their failure upon the ground that such common public conveniences could not be profitable in a caste-ridden community. It was believed that the high-caste man, who will not eat or drink from the vessel used by a low-caste man, would refuse to ride in a public conveyance, because of his humble brother. In spite of these doleful prophecies the railways were built and equipped, and to the high-caste man complacently pays his fare and rides untroubled by the side of any sort of man. The cheapness and convenience of the street cars were too much for even the hard and fast rules of caste.

POPULATION IN INDIA.

Some Noteworthy Facts Concerning the People of Hindostan.

The population of the Indian empire has risen within the memory of the present generation from 220,000,000 to 289,000,000; it has been increasing at the rate of 2,500,000 annually, and is now rising at the rate of 3,000,000. If no large famines occur it will considerably exceed 300,000,000 at the end of the century now drawing to a close. Even in the event of decimation from these causes there will be an excess over the 300,000,000. This augmentation is coincident with a growth in means and resources, of livelihood, and in material prosperity of all kinds. The exportation of food grains in vast quantities continues.

The average of population in the Indian empire is very moderate. For all that, the density in some parts is considerable and in other parts is very small. On the other hand, there is a large quantity of cultivable land still unused, the extent of which can be fully known by experience alone. Further, the existing cultivation can be made more and more productive by agricultural science, by development of irrigation in detail, and by improved appliances for husbandry. On the whole, there is fair reason to hope that the magnificent area of land will be able to sustain its people, and that the accession of teeming millions decade after decade under the British rule may be welcomed without an afterthought. On the other hand, there have been, and still are, frequently recurring causes to check the growth of the population.

One fearfully potent cause, arising from internal war, devastation, and disorder, which up to the present century decimated the people, has been effectually stopped. But pestilence, which in former centuries occasionally stalked through the land, still lurks in many places. It is kept down by sanitation, by the diffusion of medical education among the natives, and by the purification of the water supply. The water-works are now being built in almost every town; in the great cities they may be compared with anything of their kind in any country. The check on population, as imposed by sickness, will be gradually lessened. Then there is the terrible check resulting from famine or scarcity. The recorded experience of more than a century shows that this scourge has appeared in one quarter or another once in every three years. Its recurrence is extremely probable. It springs from

atmospheric conditions which may be partially controlled, but can not be wholly averted, by the power of man. Its terrible power is in part weakened by railway communication supplying the markets which have been depleted from scarcity. Its area may be in some degree limited by irrigation works. The conservation and propagation of forests will improve the supply of moisture in the country. Great efforts, without stint of money, will be made by the government to find wages and employment for the multitudes suddenly thrown out of work by the cessation of labor in the fields and the temporary paralysis of the hand looms, the potteries, and other village industries. Infinite good will, indeed, be effected in these various ways. But no administration can guarantee security against loss of life from hunger, and from the many ailments which ensue after a period of physical depression. Therefore, the population will be checked in some degree by famine. The loss from such a scourge appears to be about half a million annually in a cycle of years.—Fortnightly Review.

CHIVALRY AND MATRIMONY.

Marriage in Earlier Times Not an Affair of State.

With all its fine expressions of ardent devotion to the fair sex, and the multitude of its exquisite pretensions, chivalry was the degradation of the highest and tenderest human instincts, the veritable curse of the course of true love. Such a statement presents itself to the romantic believer as a terrible counterblast, but it is true nevertheless. The records of the treasury and the law courts of those days, in furnishing the experience of popular life deeply marked by the worst shades of modern shortcomings, provide the fullest proof. Chivalry did not make marriages, at least in the sense of those born of love's young dream; it entirely ignored all sexual affections, and sold its victims with ruthless indifference to all mutuality. There were not two parties to its bargains; there was only one, who was always the third of the group, and the one interested, not in satisfying the yearnings of the impassioned, but in a pecuniary sense of their value. It was the vendor, and might be either king or baron. But whichever he was, he was the incarnation of unscrupulous power. The matrimonial transaction of chivalry were mere money deals. To them there were no "contracting parties" in the shape of whispering lovers, ardent swains, and coy maidens. On the other hand, there were but sullen indifference or hating compliance. Chivalry canted about its faith in women and the purity of its own motives, because it knew not of love, it knew it could not be said because it knew it must cheat.

It knew that its marriages had not been made in Heaven and of ethereal sentiment. They were coarsely bargained for, either in the king's exchequer or in the open marketplace. Chivalry knew itself as a social falsity and the parent of lust. As a consequence the "lower orders" have had to give up the nomenclature of our love affairs. Chaucer, the very mirror of the era of chivalry, has typified lust with his master's hand; but he has no picture of the gratified tenderness of loving youth, as a social falsity it was not suffered to exist. These surroundings had no terms to enumerate the ardent swains and coy maidens of rusticity. But if the aristocracy can produce no one instance of the coy maiden, and the rustic sweetheart remains a mere shadowy figure, it is because of the wealth of the arts of diplomacy, and an inexhaustible list of the terms of intrigue. Chivalry gave expression to the word *maitresse*, which may have, and had, the funniest of meanings.—Gentleman's Magazine.

ARABIAN HORSES.

These Famous Steeds Have No Written Pedigrees.

The Arabs have no written pedigrees; it is all an affair of memory and notoriety in the tribe. Certain alleged pedigrees of Arabian horses, couched in romantic language and represented as coming straight from the Arabian desert, around the animal's neck, have been published, but these are forgeries, got up probably by horse dealers, Egyptian, Syrian or Persian. The breeding of every horse is a matter of common knowledge, and it would be impossible for his owner to fabricate a pedigree so as to deceive the natives, even if he were so inclined. The Bedouins, it seems necessary to admit, are in general great liars and they will lie to a stranger about the age, the qualities or the ownership of a horse, but they will not lie about his pedigree, even when they can do so with impunity. To be truthful on this subject is almost a matter of religion, certainly a point of honor, in the desert.

How far back do these pedigrees run and what was the origin of the Arabian horse? These questions it is impossible to answer definitely. The Bedouins themselves believe that Allah created the equine genus on their soil. "The root or spring of the horse is," they say, "in the hands of the Arab." This pious belief is shared by a few generous souls in England and America, a small but devoted band, who gallantly defend the reputation of the Arabian horse against his only rival, the modern English thoroughbred. Chief among these faithful was the late Maj. R. D. Upton, who visited the desert himself, and who has recorded his experiences and his views. Maj. Upton concluded that the horse was found in Arabia long after that country had been civilized, and he did not find his way there immediately after the exodus from the ark, which is by no means improbable, and this probability the author then proceeds seriously to consider. According to Maj. Upton and a few kindred spirits, all other breeds are mongrels, and the only way to obtain horseflesh in its best and purest form is to go back to the fountain head, to the horse of the desert.—H. C. Merwin, in Atlantic.

Growth of Boys and Girls.

The year of greatest growth in boys is the seventeenth, in girls the fourteenth. While girls reach full height in their fifteenth year, they acquire full weight at the age of twenty. Boys are stronger than girls from birth to the eleventh year; then girls become superior physically to the seventeenth year, when the tables are again turned and remain so. From November to April children grow very little and gain no weight; from April to July they gain in weight but lose in height, and from July to November they increase greatly in weight but not in height.—British Medical Monthly.

DOMESTIC CONCERNS.

In dusting furniture, use soft cloths which have been sprinkled and rolled tightly the night before.

—Mince Pies: The mince-meat must be made a day or two before it is to be used. As it will keep for weeks in a cool place, it is best to make it in quantities.—N. Y. Observer.

—When swansdown becomes soiled it can be washed to look as well as new. Take strips of the down on a piece of white muslin and wash with white soap, then rinse and hang in the wind to dry. Rip from the muslin and rub carefully between the fingers to soften the leather.—Detroit Free Press.

—A Nice Egg Supper Dish: Boil six or eight eggs hard; when cold remove the shells, divide in halves, place in a vegetable dish and cover them with a gravy made of a pint or less of milk, two tablespoonsful butter, a little salt, and thicken with half a tablespoonful corn starch. Let this scald well before pouring it over the eggs. Eat hot.—Ohio Farmer.

—Sliced Currants: Five pounds of ripe, red currants (stemmed), three pounds of white sugar, one tablespoonful each of cinnamon, mace, cloves and allspice. Boil the fruit with a pound of the sugar one hour, then add the remainder of the sugar, the spice, and one-half pint of vinegar. Boil one-half hour longer, then bottle and seal.—Good Housekeeping.

—Corn Fritters: Two cups of cold sweet corn cut from the cob or canned. Two eggs, one cup of sweet milk, one-fourth teaspoon of salt and half-teaspoon of soda, two tablespoons of melted butter, and thicken with flour to make a batter. Stir together; grease a spider with butter and drop in spoonfuls and fry brown; turn and brown other side.—Boston Budget.

—Lemon Cake: A cupful of butter, one and a half of powdered sugar, four eggs, three cups of flour, the grated rind and juice of a lemon and two cups of Zante currants. One may use two eggs only and two teaspoonfuls of baking powder, if it is to be used immediately. For a cake to be put by, it is well to remember that the richer cakes require longer baking in a more moderate oven. The exact time of light cake often depends almost wholly upon a quick and careful baking.—Country Gentleman.

—Spanish Buns for Tea: A quarter of a pound of butter, one teaspoonful of cream, three-quarters of a pound of flour, three heaping teaspoonfuls of baking powder, half a pound of sugar, four eggs and three teaspoonfuls of almond water. Sift the baking powder with the flour. Beat the eggs lightly together. Cream sugar and butter together; add the beaten egg yolk. Stir in the cream and flour and egg white alternately. Stir in well the three teaspoonfuls of almond water. Bake in a buttered pan and cut in squares.—Ladies' Home Journal.

—Panned Oysters: This is a most delicious dish. Cut stale bread in thin slices, then round them to fit patty-pans. Toast these slices, butter them and place them in pans, moistening them with a little of the oyster liquor. Now place on the toast a layer of oysters, sprinkle lightly with pepper, and upon the top of each place a small piece of butter. Place the patty-pans in a large baking pan, cover with another pan the same size to keep in the steam and flavor. Have a quick oven, and when cooked seven or eight minutes, until "puffed," remove the upper pan and sprinkle with salt. Replace cover and cook one minute longer. Serve in the patty-pans.—Detroit Free Press.

SHE IS A SOCIAL ACQUISITION.

How the Woman Artist is Regarded in the Country Where She Sketches.

An agreeable feature has become a part of the social life in almost all the rural villages where summer folk gather. This is due to the women artists. When the artist-man goes off for the summer he goes alone. He picks his kit, leaves home his good clothes, lodges at a farm or in a small house, and the girls and the shanty is up before the sun and in bed, perhaps, with the chickens. The artist-woman goes in company. She has a trunk with her best clothes. In it she also puts some of her prettiest bric-a-brac, draperies, books, and bits of artistic odds and ends. She engages a room and makes a place for her studio, draperies and books in it. She creates an interior the like of which has never been in a country of flowered carpets and rectangular furniture. To this she adds the birds of the field, strips of old tapestry and treasures of wood and field she can find in her artistic forages. She has brought also her amenities and social graces. Under her white umbrella, before her easel, she is an interesting feature in the landscape. People come from afar to peep over her shoulder. With these she makes acquaintances, and before you know it she is a social center. She has a day, and there are weekly receptions and unlimited tea drinkings. She is invaluable in tableaux, with her knowledge of colors, costumes, and lights. There is a born dancer and she gives the decoration of the interior. In many ways she proves a social acquisition and is correspondingly petted by the summer people, to whom she has brought a new element of interest. Meantime she has made pleasant acquaintances, who in town may become substantially valuable.—N. Y. Sun.

—Peter M. Arthur, grand chief of the Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers, lives in a handsome home on Euclid avenue in Cleveland. He is a thrifty and economical man, and is said to be worth \$200,000. It is eighteen years since he was elected to his present position, and the order of which he is the executive head has grown to a membership of 30,000. Before his election as chief of the brotherhood, Mr. Arthur was an engineer on the New York Central railroad, with a home in Utica.

—Gus De Smith is very angry at you. He says you insulted him at the railroad depot the other day," remarked Hostetter McGinnis to Gilhooley. "Yes, and I'll insult him worse still if I can get my hands on him. The miserable scoundrel saw me going off with my mother-in-law, and he asked me if I wasn't going on a pleasure trip."

—Grandeur of the Middle Name.—Happy the young woman nowadays who has a middle name with a sonorous sound. Susan C. Nipper looks commonplace, but Susan Cholmondeley Nipper is too fine for anything.—Boston Transcript.

AGRICULTURAL HINTS.

THE CHAMPION SLUGGER.

Let poets sing of sluggers, Who've had their rise and fall, The farmer is the grandest Old slugger of them all. Go look at him in August, When he is fixed to meet The champion of the harvest, And see him thrash his wheat. Or take him in September, Some sharp and frosty morn, How like a hero, bravely, He pulls the ears of corn.

Or how he goes forth boldly To gain the tuber prize, And when he finds a "tater" He picks it in the eyes.

He sees a watermelon, He thinks, perhaps, is nice, And in a half a minute He plugs it once or twice.

He finds a big squash showing A detrimental speck, And with a strong right-hander He jabs it in the neck.

He prance's through his garden, From which his house is fed, And when he sees a cabbage He whacks it on the head.

He sails into his meadow, And with a low cut, quickly He lays the grass out flat.

Let poets sing of sluggers, Who've had their rise and fall, The farmer is the grandest Old slugger of them all.

—Detroit Free Press.

HARVESTING CORN.

A Plan Which Has Proved Satisfactory Wherever Tried.

There is certainly a great deal of time wasted in taking the snap-hazards, irregular cuts, that too commonly prevail over in cutting and getting corn into the shock. A well studied plan is needed, and almost any method, well followed, is better than none. I do not know as I can add anything of value to what was said, and yet, if your space will permit, I would be glad to present a plan which has proved quite satisfactory.

I do not use a standing hill of corn for the center of the shock, as it is frequently done in this section, but

make use of a "shocker," as shown in Fig. 1.

It is a light pole about twelve feet long, with two legs about three feet in length. The cross bar is an old broom handle fitting loosely in a hole bored through the pole. In using this an even number of rows must be taken—I usually take three. Taking the shock in my right hand, I pass up the center space (three rows on either side) until I have passed three hills of the row and stand at A, Fig. 2.

I commence work (after running the stick into place) by cutting the four hills at 1, 2, 3, and placing each as it is cut in its own angle of the shocker. One can reach over and cut three hills without taking extra steps.

The nine digits are used in the cut to represent the thirty-six hills of corn that are to form the shock. The numbers also show the order in which the hills are to be taken. The inclosures around the figures indicate the work of each trip. The open end of the inclosures shows where the work begins, and the arrows show where the armfuls of corn are to be taken. If five hills are too heavy or bulky for a one-man double trip can be made for the four-corner inclosures.

When the shocks are finished, exactly nine hills stand in each corner of the shocker, making the four quarters of the same size so there will be no tendency for the shock to lean in any direction. By this plan the operator, as he works, there is no further thought required, no hesitancy of action and a saving of much time is the obvious result.—C. L. Hill, in Country Gentleman.

AMONG THE POULTRY.

WARMTH is life to the fowls. Always arrange the nests and roosts so that they can be readily cleaned.

If small common hens are used in breeding, make them to a large rooster. On most farms skim milk is cheap. Let the poultry have all they will eat or drink.

A dry house and a good opportunity to exercise are necessary to maintain good health during the winter.

On many farms one reason why ducks are not more profitable is because they are not given proper attention.

Try ducks, with two drakes, will lay all the eggs needed for hatching on anything like an average farm.

The best capons are never allowed to roost, but are supplied with plenty of clean straw, upon which they rest.

The health of the whole flock depends upon the health of each individual member, as most poultry diseases are contagious.

Ground oats and corn with bran and middlings mixed with them make one of the very best rations for egg production in this season.

Both the Plymouth Rocks and Wyandottes are excellent market fowls. They are of a good size and have clean legs and yellow skin.

When feeding to fatten rapidly, a cooked mess fed warm as soon as they fly down from the roosts in the morning will be found very acceptable.

Geese and ducks should be sheltered at night now, but they will thrive better if given the range of a good pasture during the day. They will not thrive well in confinement.—St. Louis Republic.

—Nicholas Gross, farmer residing near Wapacometka, O., brought a strange bird to town the other day. The bird was caught in a steel trap, and is the second one of its species captured in this country. Its oddity is remarkable. The head is the exact shape of a heart, and covered with feathers so fine that they resemble hair; its face is like that of a monkey; the feet have two toes in front and two behind; each of which is supplied with a sharp claw; its color is a beautiful brown; its cry is like that of a scared pig.

—Major Considerations.—"Those who can do so without discomfort," says a writer treating of modes of nourishment, "should drink cream." It is not the discomfort we mind, but the goat disappeared from the household the other night, and anyway, a diet of tomato cats and onion peel is not adapted to that production.

THE MARKETS.

New York, Oct. 17, 1922.

CATTLE—Native Steers... \$ 3.70 @ 5.00
COTTON—Middling... 27.00 @ 28.00
FLOUR—Winter Wheat... 1.00 @ 1.10
WHEAT—No. 2 Red... 78.00 @ 80.00
BACON—Clear Rib... 13.50 @ 14.00
PORK—New York... 13.50 @ 14.00

COTTON—Middling... 27.00 @ 28.00
BEEVES—Choice Steers... 5.00 @ 5.50
HOGS—Fair to Select... 6.00 @ 6.50
SHEEP—Fair to Choice... 3.75 @ 4.00
FLOUR—Patents... 2.25 @ 2.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring... 27.00 @ 28.00
CORN—No. 2 Mixed... 10.00 @ 10.50
TOBACCO—Leaf... 1.50 @ 1.70
HAY—Clear Timothy (new)... 15.00 @ 16.00
EGGS—Fresh... 12.00 @ 13.00
PORK—Standard Mess (new)... 12.00 @ 13.00
BACON—Clear Rib... 13.50 @ 14.00
LARD—Prime Steam... 8.00 @ 8.50
WOOL—Choice Tubs... 20.00 @ 21.00

CATTLE—Shipping Steers... 4.25 @ 4.50
HOGS—All Grades... 5.00 @ 5.50
SHEEP—All Grades... 3.50 @ 4.00
FLOUR—Winter Wheat... 1.00 @ 1.10
WHEAT—No. 2 Spring... 27.00 @ 28.00
CORN—No. 2 Mixed... 10.00 @ 10.50
PORK—New York... 13.50 @ 14.00
BACON—Clear Rib... 13.50 @ 14.00
COTTON—Middling... 27.00 @ 28.00

NEW ORLEANS.
FLOUR—High Grade... 3.00 @ 3.50
WHEAT—No. 2 Red... 70.00 @ 75.00
CORN—No. 2 Mixed... 10.00 @ 10.50
PORK—New York... 13.50 @ 14.00
BACON—Clear Rib... 13.50 @ 14.00
COTTON—Middling... 27.00 @ 28.00

CINCINNATI.
WHEAT—No. 2 Red... 70.00 @ 75.00
CORN—No. 2 Mixed... 10.00 @ 10.50
PORK—New York... 13.50 @ 14.00
BACON—Clear Rib... 13.50 @ 14.00
COTTON—Middling... 27.00 @ 28.00

TO YOUNG WIVES.
A disappointed bachelor has said that some time after marriage a man's wife ceases to be so attractive to him. Better with a greater likelihood of Beauty preserved and grace retained can never lose their charm or yield their empire. The preservation of our bodies in their original healthy perfection and comeliness is a sacred duty. Every young mother who will faithfully carry out the directions given with each bottle of "Mother's Friend" will never lose figure or complexion. The dainty but sturdy, the blooming rose, and the age will find her blessing the day she first used "Mother's Friend." Sold by all druggists.

The man whose gate is off the hinges can talk by the hour explaining why somebody else doesn't prosper.—Ran's Horn.

IF YOU BREATHE POISON.
No less than if you swallow it, it will impregnate and destroy you. If you live or breathe in a malarious locality, be assured that you must inhale the germs of disease. Nullify and render these harmful with the grand antidote to malaria, Howett's Stomach Bitters, which is also a potent remedy for indigestion, liver complaint, costiveness, rheumatism and debility.

THE average landman believes that it is a vessel's timbers when she gets cooled.—Boston Courier.

HAVE YOU ASTHMA?
DR. R. SCHIFFMANN, St. Paul, Minn., will mail a trial package of Schiffmann's Asthma Cure free to any sufferer. Gives instant relief in worst cases, and cures where others fail. Name this paper and send address.

"I STRUCK RED SHIRT Mike has got a divorce." "On what grounds?" "His wife beat his horse."—Harper's Bazar.

HALE'S CATARRH CURE is a liquid and is taken internally, and acts directly upon the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. Sold by Druggists, W. F. J. CHENEY & Co., Props., Toledo, O.

WHEN a merchant gets down to business, he is pretty sure of getting up in the world.

WHISKY fires the blood. "The A. B. C. of Business" bottled by Dr. St. Louis Cools it and makes men. Try it.

It is a wise chicken that keeps away from the camp-meeting.—Baltimore American.

ONE of the hardest things in the world is for a man who is stuck up to get down.

BEECHAM'S PILLS give the largest sale of any proprietary medicine in the world. Made only in St. Helens, England.

The tramp is free from the worry and vexation of labor troubles.—Pacynue.

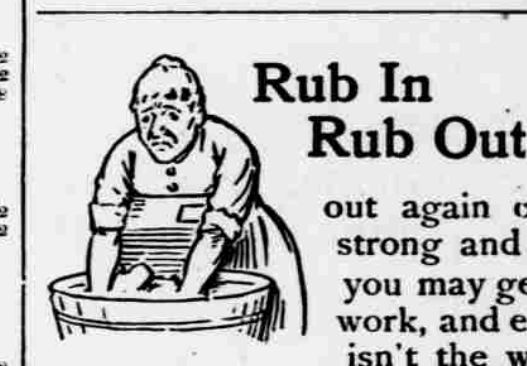


ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowels, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, head-aches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in its action and truly beneficial in its effects, prepared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known.

Syrup of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute.

CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
LOUISVILLE, KY. NEW YORK, N.Y.



Rub In Rub Out

is the way you have to wash clothes with soap. First you rub the soap in; that's work in itself. Then you rub it all out again over the washboard. If you're strong and healthy, and rub hard enough, you may get the dirt all out, too. It's hard work, and every woman knows it. But it isn't the woman only that suffers. She's wearing the clothes out, rubbing them to pieces, all the time. It's just as hard for every thing as it is for every body.

is Pearlina's way of washing.

Soak In Soak Out All it wants is to let it do its own work—yours, too. It brings the dirt out easily and quickly—no hard work, no wearing rub, rub, rub, no washboard.

Doesn't that seem better? It is better. There's a saving of strength and a saving of clothes. And, what some women can't believe, it's absolutely safe. It's just as much so as any good soap.

Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearlina." IT'S FALSE—Pearlina is never peddled. If your grocer sends you an imitation, be honest—send it back.

W. L. DOUGLAS \$3 SHOE FOR GENTLEMEN.

THE BEST SHOE IN THE WORLD FOR THE MONEY.

IT IS A DUTY you owe yourself and family to get the best value for your money. Economize in your footwear by purchasing in a malarious locality, be assured that you must inhale the germs of disease. Nullify and render these harmful with the grand antidote to malaria, Howett's Stomach Bitters, which is also a potent remedy for indigestion, liver complaint, costiveness, rheumatism and debility.

ASK FOR W. L. DOUGLAS' SHOES.

Direct to Factory, no middleman. Will give exclusive sale to shoe dealers and general merchants where I have no agents. Write for Catalogue. W. L. Douglas, Brockton, Mass.

THE POT INSULTED THE KETTLE BECAUSE THE COOK HAD NOT USED

SAPOLIO

GOOD COOKING DEMANDS CLEANLINESS.

SAPOLIO SHOULD BE USED IN EVERY KITCHEN.

ELY'S CREAM BALM—Cleanses the Head, Passes, Alleviates Pain and Inflammation, Heals the Sore, Restores Taste and Smell, and Cures Croup, Whooping Cough, Sore Throat, and all the ailments of the throat and lungs.

Patrick Gilmore.

Patrick Gilmore, the world renowned musician, band leader and manager, died last week at the Lindell Hotel in St. Louis of heart failure due to indigestion. He had for several days been feeling unwell and consulted a physician. No one thought that he was seriously ill until his disease assumed an aggravated character and he passed away at the age of 63 years, just at a time when he was in full possession of his fame and apparently had many years of active life before him. It shows us how careful we ought to be to resist the first attack of indigestion. Whenever this malady assails us we should take the Laxative Gum Drops the best remedy for indigestion and dyspepsia in the market. These Gum Drops are mild and agreeable, and certain in their action. The small box costs 10 cents, the large 25 cents. Get them of any dealer.

SYLVAN REMEDY CO., Peoria, Ill.

HILL'S MANUAL THE GREAT FARM BOOK

standard in Social and Business Life. New edition July,